Support for jurisdictions in Indonesia and Malaysia to transition to sustainability

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This report is the second in a series of three reports authored by CIFOR-ICRAF on palm oil sustainability in Indonesia and Malaysia. The information contained in each report builds upon the previous ones, which can be referred to for background and context.

Cover photo: Landcape Oil palm plantation in Muara Kaman Ilir village, Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan. Photo by Ricky Martin/CIFOR.

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Executive summary

The global demand for and production of palm oil continues to grow and has placed the commodity in the centre of debates surrounding economic, social, and environmental challenges and opportunities. Concerns regarding the links between palm oil production and environmental degradation, in particular deforestation, labour exploitation, and illegal practices are at the forefront of the sector. This has resulted in a call for sustainable, including deforestation-free, palm oil, in particular from key consumer markets. With around 85% of palm oil produced in Indonesia and Malaysia and significant amounts of production done by smallholders, these two countries could be strongly impacted by the demand for enhanced sustainability in palm oil.

The rise in demand for more sustainable palm oil has led to many interventions seeking to support the transition to sustainability in oil palm landscapes. This study conducted by CIFOR-ICRAF (as part of the EU-funded KAMI - Sustainability of Malaysian and Indonesian palm oil - project) examines and evaluates the interventions or existing support available for jurisdictions to transition to sustainability, which includes the consideration of economic, environmental, and social aspects of a sustainable palm oil value chain that is inclusive, reduces pressure on forests/deforestation-free, protects the environment, and promotes responsible business practices. Existing support or interventions in this study are defined as any policy, program, or initiative with a stated objective of helping to transition to sustainability and operating within oil palm producing landscapes. Specifically, two questions are explored within this study (1) what support is provided by governments and interested development partners to jurisdictions/districts and (2) what patterns and gaps exist in geographical and thematic foci of the support provided. In addition to the type of intervention/support (i.e., enabling measures, incentives, disincentives), the report specifically analyses the associated rationale for the intervention, scale of intervention, targeted beneficiaries, focal themes, and sources of funding. Examination of intervention effectiveness or achievement of intervention objectives was beyond the scope of this study.

This study identifies and documents a total of 143 interventions, including 81 in Indonesia, 53 in Malaysia and ten (10) private sector coalitions or alliances across selected six Indonesian provinces, four Malaysian states and 14 districts in Indonesia and Malaysia (selection was based on factors such as oil palm extent, forest area, the number of smallholders, etc.). Most of the identified interventions take the form of enabling measures or incentives. In Indonesia, these interventions are implemented at the local or district level while in Malaysia they are more frequently implemented at the regional or state level. Many identified interventions are funded through bilateral and multilateral sources, though such funding in Indonesia is much greater than in Malaysia. Further, within the identified interventions, NGOs fund or co-fund nearly half of interventions in both countries and thus play an important role in sustainability interventions. Many interventions operate in their current location due to deforestation and environmental degradation concerns, followed by oil palm sustainability concerns in Malaysia and by livelihood concerns in Indonesia. In Malaysia, most interventions focus on conservation and environmental protection while in Indonesia the focus is on sustainability in general (no specific aspect or focus defined by the intervention).

Some of the structures and patterns noticed within the interventions are a result of the differing decentralized power structures between Indonesia and Malaysia. Additionally, likely due to different economic classifications of the two countries, the amount of bilateral and multilateral support for interventions varies greatly. The associated rationale for bi-/multi-lateral and national level funding is more varied in Malaysia compared to Indonesia, while the rationale for international versus national/local NGO funding was wider ranging in Indonesia than Malaysia. Additionally, findings indicate that the private sector, through coalitions/alliances and through company-based sustainability initiatives, also have smallholder or community-oriented support for sustainability.

Despite all the existing interventions and support, there are still gaps that need to be addressed. Findings show that interventions that seek to support smallholders, local communities, and indigenous communities and jurisdictions in transitioning to sustainability need to be expanded in both countries in terms of scale, theme, etc. This includes providing not only incentives to adopt or fund sustainable practices (e.g., good agricultural practices, agroforestry/agroecology, reduced agrochemical use) but also capacity building targeted at smallholders regional and local governments to develop sustainable plans and carry out related actions.

Based on this study's findings and identified gaps areas for improvement or further support are suggested as follows:

Indonesia

- Very few local or national NGOs/CSOs are targeted as beneficiaries in the identified interventions, thus there is a need to provide more support to them and their work through interventions to better reach and transition smallholders, communities, and indigenous people to sustainability. Creating enabling conditions and increasing the capacity of NGOs/CSOs can enhance their role as effective intervention implementors.
- More interventions targeting oil palm smallholders are needed. Processes that identify or support creation of smallholder groups can be boosted to expand collective action and increase the efficiency of interventions that aim to provide incentives to adopt or fund sustainable practices and build capacity.
- Given the large amount of on-going bilateral and multilateral funding and the multitude of projects, there is a need for better communication of lessons learned and applicability of interventions, so that efforts can be scaled up. Further support for processes that link or coordinate bi-/multi- lateral interventions to broader multi-stakeholder platforms could provide opportunities for communication/dissemination.
- Encouraging development of public-private partnerships for sustainable development to better align sustainability efforts with subnational level policies and initiatives at the provincial or district level is needed. Relatedly, further capacity building of provincial and district governments is needed to supplement existing initiatives and to attract investments to the jurisdiction.

Malaysia

- Support for or interventions focusing on capacity building and training on sustainable livelihoods and agriculture can be expanded, especially for independent and grouped smallholders. One possible mechanism for this is by increasing the extent and capacity

of the Malaysian Palm Oil Board's (MPOB) TUNAS program to better support smallholders' capacity building and MSPO group certification.

- Encouraging development of public-private partnerships for sustainable development to better align sustainability efforts with subnational level policies and initiatives (at the state level) is needed.
- Further capacity building of state government agencies on jurisdictional sustainable development planning, multistakeholder platform establishment, monitoring progress, entering into partnership agreements with international organizations and companies as a way to align priorities and focal themes, etc. is needed to supplement existing initiatives and to attract investments to the jurisdiction.

Abbreviations and acronyms

BPDPKS	Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (Oil Palm Plantation Funding Management Agency), Indonesia
CGF	Consumer Goods Forum
CPOPC	Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DOPPA	Dayak Oil Palm Planters Association
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
FOKSBI	Forum Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Forum)
FOLU	Food and Land Use Coalition
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HCS	High Carbon Stock
HCV	High Conservation Value
ISPO	Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil
JCSPO	Jurisdictional Certification of Sustainable Palm Oil
LTKL	Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (Sustainable Districts Association), Indonesia
MPIC	Ministry of Plantation Industry & Commodities
MPOB	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
MSPO	Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil
NDPE	No deforestation, no peat, and no exploitation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
POCG	Palm Oil Collaboration Group
POTC	Palm Oil Transparency Coalition
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SALCRA	Sarawak Land Consolidation & Rehabilitation Authority
SIPERIBUN	Sistem Informasi Perizinan Perkebunan, plantation licensing information systems
SIPKEBUN	Sistem Informasi dan Pemantauan Kinerja Perkebunan, plantation information and performance monitoring systems
SOPPOA	Sarawak Oil Palm Plantation Owners Association
SPOTT	Sustainability Policy Transparency Toolkit
STDB	Surat Tanda Daftar Budidaya, smallholder plantation registration letter
TFA	Tropical Forest Alliance
TUNAS	Tunjuk Ajar Dan Nasihat Sawit (Palm Guidance and Advice), MPOB

1. Introduction

The global demand for and production of palm oil continues to grow and has placed the commodity at the centre of debates surrounding economic, social, and environmental challenges and opportunities. Palm oil is widely used in both the food and non-food sectors, including as biodiesel, but has also been identified as one of seven major globally traded commodities that place increasing pressures on forests across landscapes in the tropics and subtropics (Wardell et al. 2021). Given the growing demand and ubiquity of palm oil, there are concerns over links to impacts on the environment (such as deforestation, soil degradation, peatland destruction, soil erosion, water pollution, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the loss of biodiversity), exploitation, and illegal practices (Ibanez and Blackman 2016, Ching et al. 2019). With 85% of palm oil being produced in Malaysia and Indonesia, the two largest palm oil producers globally, these two countries are often in the spotlight regarding oil palm policies and agricultural practices. Smallholders, both independent and organized, play a large role in managing oil palm production areas in both Indonesia (40%) and Malaysia (35%) but face issues regarding low yields (Rahman 2020; Suhada et al. 2018) while having been identified as key in transition to sustainable palm oil. With the links and concerns mentioned, there is growing pressure from consumers, civil society organizations (CSOs), and others for sourcing sustainable and deforestation-free palm oil.

Given the urgent need to enhance sustainability of palm oil, many interventions to promote sustainable production of palm oil, and, more broadly, transition to sustainability exist in Indonesia and Malaysia. These are often funded or implemented by governments or development partners and target various actors in the palm oil industry and broader landscape. The interventions vary in their objectives, including biodiversity conservation, deforestation reduction, sustainable livelihoods, among others. However, there is a lack of a systematic cataloguing of existing interventions, which is helping in identifying gaps that need to be addressed. As part of the KAMI project[1], CIFOR-ICRAF collected information on existing interventions to create a database containing information on their salient features. This study examines and evaluates existing support available and key interventions for jurisdictions[2] to transition to sustainable palm oil. Sustainability as defined throughout this study, considers the economic, environmental, and social aspects of a sustainable palm oil value chain that is inclusive, reduces pressure on forests/deforestation-free, protects the environment, and promotes responsible business practices.

Existing support or interventions in this study are defined as any policy, program, or initiative with a stated objective of helping to transition to sustainability and operating within oil palm

[1] This report is developed under the EU-funded KAMI ("Sustainability of Malaysian and Indonesian palm oil") project which aims to support national processes and international dialogue on the sustainable use of natural resources with a specific focus on palm oil. https://efi.int/partnerships/KAMI

[2] Transition to sustainability at the jurisdictional level would be achieving jurisdictional sustainability is when a given political administrative unit has achieved wall-to-wall sustainability – usually through a jurisdictional approach. Jurisdictional approaches are a holistic attempt to address environmental and development trade-offs by operating across multiple objectives, scales, and sectors (Sayer et al., 2013). A focus within political boundaries (national. State/province, etc.) facilitates strategic alignment of initiatives and implementation with public policies and allows governments to lead or play an active role (Boyd et al. 2018; Stickler et al. 2018).

producing landscapes. Building on typologies and categorizations for interventions offered by Pirard et al. (2019), Börner & Vosti (2013), and Börner et al. (2020), this study classifies support/interventions as taking the form of incentives, disincentives, or enabling measures across themes of agriculture, livelihoods, market/trade aspects, environmental protection, land tenure and other rights, etc. Disincentives or “sticks” include interventions such as taxes, bans, and law enforcement that can restrict or deter specific actions. Incentives or “carrots” include interventions such as payment for ecosystem services, subsidies, certifications, and input provisions that can improve livelihoods, welfare, and environmental problems. Enabling measures are interventions that alter benefit flows from natural resource management, legal/regulatory frameworks, or technical and improve knowledge or capacity through partnerships, capacity building, education, land tenure reform, etc.

To examine and evaluate the existing support and key interventions for jurisdictions to transition to sustainable palm oil in Indonesia and Malaysia, CIFOR-ICRAF created a database and conducted analyses to address two specific questions: (1) what support is provided by governments and interested development partners to jurisdictions/districts for sustainable palm oil; and (2) what patterns and gaps exist in geographical and thematic foci of the support provided. In addition to intervention type, the report specifically examines the associated rationale for the intervention, scale of intervention, targeted beneficiaries, focal themes, and source of funding. Examination of intervention effectiveness or achievement of intervention objectives was beyond the scope of this study.

2. Study approach

The first step of this study was to create a database of interventions in Indonesia and Malaysia. This database was created using three phases of data collection, detailed below: (1) focus group discussions (FGDs) and interviews; (2) desk research on interventions; and (3) desk research on private sector alliances and coalitions.

1. Existing support mechanisms and interventions were identified through the engagement of selected key stakeholders via FGDs and interviews, conducted from August to December 2021 (see Appendix 1 for a list of all stakeholders engaged throughout this study). As it would not be feasible to engage all oil palm producing provinces/states and districts in both countries through the FGDs, case study-based approach was utilized to assess the available support. Jurisdictions were selected based on factors such as oil palm coverage, deforestation rate, remaining forest, amount of independent oil palm smallholders, and previous CIFOR-ICRAF experience. In Indonesia, these criteria led us to select the provinces of East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, South Sumatra, Riau, and West Papua and the districts of Siak (Riau), Pulang Pisau (Central Kalimantan), Sintang (West Kalimantan), Kotawaringin Barat (Central Kalimantan), Kutai Kartanegara (East Kalimantan), and Berau (East Kalimantan). In Malaysia, the states of Johor, Perak, Sabah, and Sarawak and the districts of Bintulu and Serian (Sarawak), Tongod and Kinabatangan (Sabah), Kota Tinggi and Segamat (Johor), and Kampar and Manjung (Perak) were selected. Interventions in locations outside of the selected jurisdictions were also added to the database if they mentioned by FGD participants or interviewees.
   Further, three FGDs in each country with representatives from key government institutions, development partners, and other relevant stakeholders were conducted. The participants were asked to identify initiatives, strategies, policies, or regulatory frameworks that support transition to sustainability in the palm oil sector. The participants were also asked whether there were any gaps in existing support available that need to be addressed. Additionally, five interviews with experts or stakeholder representatives as they were unable to attend the FGDs about the interventions were conducted. See Appendix 1 for a list of stakeholders engaged in this study.
2. After the FGDs and interviews, a search was conducted for additional interventions through desk research. For Indonesia the search for identifying interventions outside of those mentioned in the FGDs and interviews drew on three main sources: CIFOR-ICRAF's experience working in Indonesia, the FOKSBI[3] list of sustainable palm oil initiatives, and the recently completed study by LTKL and TFA (2020)[4] that mapped the commitments of subnational governments to sustainable land use in Indonesia and Malaysia. For Malaysia, though the LTKL-TFA study attempted to document Malaysian interventions, it was unable to do so thoroughly, as stated in the study. Thus, a targeted Google search[5] for each of the selected states and districts to supplement the interventions identified during the FGDs and interviews was employed.

[3] http://foksbi.id/en/palm-oil-initiatives
[4] https://jaresourcehub.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Buku_LTKL-TFA-Report_Final.pdf
[5] Google search terms: 1. "Malaysia sustainability" + *state name*; 2. "Malaysia sustainability" + *state name* + *district name*; 3. "sustainable development" + *state name*; 4. "sustainable development" + *state name* + *district name*

3. The study also identified private sector coalitions and alliances that focus on oil palm and operate in Indonesia and Malaysia. These coalitions/alliances were identified based on CIFOR-ICRAF experience and knowledge of the region and using a targeted Google search[6].

After the initial identification of the interventions from the various methods and searches detailed above, information from these sources were utilized to fill in the database, including categorizations on the form of support[7]. Moreover, to enable comparative analyses to identify patterns and gaps, the database included the following information:

- **Basic:** Objectives, targeted/focal jurisdictions/districts/areas and associated rationale, focal themes, targeted actors/beneficiaries, participation of targeted actors, types of support/intervention, focal themes
- **Funding:** Source/organization, type (international, national, etc.)
- **Implementation:** Implementing organizations, start date, project/program duration, status, current activities, main results (if applicable)
- **Contact info:** Website, key contacts

In cases where the interventions did not define the targeted beneficiaries or focal themes explicitly, these were identified based on the stated objectives and activities. Note that though there may be some overlap between associated rationale and focal themes, these were two different categories of information. Associated rationale for the interventions is akin to the reason why the program/initiative operates in a specific location. Whereas focal themes are the topics and issues the intervention targets and seeks to plan programing around. For example, an intervention's rationale for operating in a location could be deforestation but the focal theme could be ecotourism, since that was selected as the topic around which support would be provided.

The analyses of this database included categorization of data into meaningful groupings (e.g., type of funding into international, national, etc. or type of support of intervention into disincentive, incentive or enabling measure) and examining and calculating frequency with which specific topics, themes, etc. occur. Further, in some cases (e.g., associated rationale and funding type), the analysis included calculating frequencies within interventions that have been categorized. Analyses were conducted independently for Indonesian and Malaysian interventions as well as for the private sector coalitions and alliances.

Additionally, recognizing the power, capacity, and interest of the private sector in sustainability, data from the November 2021 SPOTT palm oil assessment[8] was used to understand private sector sustainability interventions. SPOTT assesses over 100 palm oil producers, processors, and traders on their public disclosure regarding their organization, policies and practices related to environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues. The SPOTT assessment focuses on parent companies as it is assumed that their policies will apply to their subsidiaries. The companies included in the assessment operate in and source from tropical forest landscapes. SPOTT only recognizes commitments and policies and

[6] Google search terms: "palm oil", "private sector", "alliance" OR "coalition", "sustainability" OR "sustainable"
[7] Some interventions beyond the identified jurisdictions were also included in the database if they were mentioned by participants that attended the FGDs or interviewees.
[8] Sustainable Policy Transparency Toolkit (SPOTT), https://www.spott.org/palm-oil/

provides limited, mostly self-reported information on how relevant interventions are implemented. The analysis of companies using the SPOTT assessment data focuses on 10 specific indicators (see Appendix 2 for list). The 10 indicators were selected on grounds of their direct relevance with companies' support for jurisdictional sustainability as assessed from their stated commitments, the extent of collaboration and stakeholder engagement, adoption of FPIC, and support to smallholders.

For the analyses of SPOTT assessment data, first, the ~100 companies were classified into four (4) categories based on their operating and sourcing locations[9]: (i) Indonesia only, (ii) Malaysia only, (iii) both (i.e., Indonesia and Malaysia), and (iv) neither/other. These categories form the basis for the analyses of the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) scores of the companies and the 10 selected indicators. To further aid analysis and understanding of intervention implementation by the companies in the SPOTT assessment, additional information was gathered from online reports and updates from select companies' websites as examples.

Though this study aimed to be comprehensive, due to the time and budget constraints there are limitations to the study's findings. These are discussed in Section 8.

[9] Location data used for this classification was obtained through the company profile data provided by SPOTT.

3. Existing support

The existing support or interventions identified through the FGDs, interviews, and searches were analysed according to the various information collected. Specifically, the analysis was divided into two broad aspects, one focusing on the complied database and the other on SPOTT data, which are presented below and then discussed in Section 6. Based on the identified patterns and gaps and supporting information gathered from the FGDs, some recommendations and opportunities for broader policy processes that could further support current mechanisms are also discussed in following sections.

3.1 Analyses of compiled database

Through the approach described above, a total of 143 interventions: 81 in Indonesia, 53 in Malaysia, and 10 private sector coalitions or alliances were identified and classified (see Appendix 3 for full list). To better understand existing support, comparative analyses to identify patterns or gaps in associated rationale for intervention, type of support or intervention, geographies (e.g., scale, landscapes), source of funding, and focal themes was conducted.

3.1.1 Geographies of operation

Interventions operate or provide support at local (i.e., district or village level), regional (i.e., state/provincial), or national level while some provide support at multiple levels or scales. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the level at which interventions are providing support. In Indonesia, most support is provided at the local level while in Malaysia it is at the regional and national level.

Table 1. Breakdown of interventions according to scale of operation in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Scale	**Indonesia** (n=81)		**Malaysia** (n=53)	
	Number	Percent of total*	Number	Percent of total*
National	30	31.9%	25	41.7%
Regional (state/provincial)	23	24.5%	26	43.3%
Local (district/village)	41	43.6%	9	15.0%
*Percent column does not add up to 100% since some interventions operate at multiple scales.				

Further, the data shows that in Malaysia, many of the initiatives are implemented in protected areas or high biodiversity landscapes (mentioned explicitly as a focus areas), while in Indonesia, the initiatives do not explicitly identity this as the main area of work. However, it is important to note for this observation and others that results reflect FGD and interview participation (see Section 8 for a full discussion on study limitations).

Examples of national level interventions include commitments made by the Government of Malaysia in 2019 to limit expansion of oil palm plantations to protect biodiversity and retain 50% forest cover by putting in place four policies towards improving the sustainability of the palm oil industry, and joining or adopting international or transnational initiatives, such as the Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries (CPOPC). In Indonesia examples include

commitments made by the government to multistakeholder forums like the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Forum (FOKSBI).

3.1.2 Type of intervention

Interventions were classified into three main types: incentives, disincentives, and enabling measures (summarized in table 2). In both countries, disincentives are the less present compared to the other two types of intervention, though there is a higher percentage of disincentives in Indonesia compared to Malaysia. The type with the highest frequency in both countries is enabling measures but enabling measure interventions have a much higher presence in Malaysia.

Table 2. Breakdown of interventions according to type.

Type	**Indonesia** (n=81)		**Malaysia** (n=53)	
	Number	Percent of interventions*	Number	Percent of interventions*
Disincentives	26	32.1%	11	20.7%
Enabling measures	59	72.8%	49	92.4%
Incentives	41	50.6%	31	58.4%
*Percent column does not add up to 100% since interventions can be of more than one type.				

In Indonesia, an example of disincentive intervention is the implementation of Law No. 41/2009 (GoI 2009) for the protection of sustainable lands for food and agriculture (LP2B) by intending to prevent agriculture land conversion. An example of an enabling measure intervention includes the Palm Oil Research Grant from BPDPKS' flagship programs carried out annually as part of efforts to encourage the development of palm oil research for furthering the sustainable palm oil industry. The smallholder plantation replanting program supported by funding from BPDPKS is an incentive intervention in Indonesia where the aim is to help smallholders to improve palm crop productivity through replating and use of high-quality seedlings, while preventing the clearing of new lands (expansion) by providing farmers with funds while requiring them to comply with all sustainability principles (soil, conservation, environment, and institutions).

In Malaysia, the Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB) Licensing regulation (MPOB 2005) as amended by MPOB (2011) is an example of a disincentive, where action (i.e., warnings, legal actions and ultimately suspension or revocation of license) can be taken on the entities that did not obtain Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification. An example of an incentive in Malaysia is the Income Tax Act 1967 (revised 1995) which allows for any entity with certification (MSPO or RSPO) to be eligible for a tax reduction, this includes capital expenditures such as those incurred for the clearing and preparation of land. An example of an enabling measure is the Johor Sustainable Development Plan (PPMJ) 2030 (Johor Government 2020), a reference document for the state leadership, government administrative machinery, industry, local leaders, and related parties towards realizing the development strategy drawn up for the next 10 years.

3.1.3 Source of funding

Most interventions are funded through multiple sources (summarized in Table 3). Significant number of interventions are funded by national/local NGOs (35% in Indonesia and 38% in Malaysia), international NGOs (22% in Indonesia and 23% in Malaysia), the national government (37% in Indonesia and 35% in Malaysia), and state/provincial governments (24% in Indonesia and 25% in Malaysia) in both countries. Many interventions are also funded through bilateral and multilateral sources (51% and 18% respectively in Indonesia; 25% and 4% respectively in Malaysia), though funding through these sources in Indonesia is much greater than in Malaysia. Among the interventions examined, a large number of interventions in Indonesia (43%) are co-funded by district governments, while only a small portion (2%) were funded by the district in Malaysia (though this small percentage could have been due to the stakeholders engaged, see Section 8).

Table 3. Distribution of interventions according to source of funding.

Funding source	**Indonesia** (n=81)		**Malaysia** (n=53)	
	Number	Percent of total*	Number	Percent of total*
Bilateral	37	45.7%	13	24.5%
District public	35	43.2%	1	1.9%
International NGOs	18	22.2%	12	22.6%
Private (foundations, etc.)	6	7.4%	7	13.2%
Multilateral	16	19.8%	2	3.8%
National/Local NGOs	28	34.6%	20	37.7%
National public	30	37.0%	13	24.5%
Private sector	14	17.3%	10	18.9%
State/Provincial public	19	23.5%	13	24.5%
University	2	2.5%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	2	3.8%
*Percent column does not add up to 100% since some interventions are funded by multiple sources.				

3.1.4 Associated rationale

Interventions have specific reasons they operate or provide support in their chosen locations. Grouping together the rationale for the interventions, those mentioned most frequently are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Distribution of associated rationales for intervention location

Associated rationale	**Indonesia** (n=81)	**Malaysia** (n=53)
	Percent of total*	Percent of total*
Climate Change Impacts	16.0	0
Conservation or Environmental Protection	34.6	20.8
Deforestation or Environmental Degradation	71.6	62.3
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	13.6	0.0
Lack Of Coordination	12.3	0.0
Land Use Change or Agricultural Expansion	7.4	17.0
Limited Stakeholder Capacity (incl. smallholders)	4.9	0.0
Livelihood/Welfare incl. Poverty	40.7	0.0
Oil Palm Coverage or Sustainability	21.0	39.6
Other	7.4	3.8

Social Issues (incl. human, land, & indigenous rights)	8.6	20.8
Sustainability or Sustainable Practices^	21.0	13.2
*Percent column does not add up to 100% since many interventions have multiple rationales. ^ Indicates a general rationale for sustainability or sustainable practices versus sustainability specifically in the palm oil sector or production.		

Results show that in both Indonesia and Malaysia, deforestation or environmental degradation was mentioned the most often across the initiatives as their rationale for carrying out their work in the selected location. This was followed by livelihood or welfare in Indonesia and oil palm sustainability in Malaysia. Overall, the initiatives in Indonesia had more varied rationales compared to those in Malaysia.

To examine whether specific types of regions or regions facing specific issues draw more international funding versus national funding, the associated rationale of interventions funded by four sources were examined: (1) bilateral and/or multilateral funding, (2) each respective national government, (3) international NGOs, and (4) national/local NGOs[10].

In Malaysia, bilateral and/or multilateral funding sources are often associated with intervention rationale such as deforestation, forest/peatland degradation, agriculture and expansion, and land use change. On the other hand, interventions funded by the national government sources had rationale that predominantly focused on palm oil production and sustainability while interventions funded by both international and national/local NGOs focus on deforestation, agriculture and oil palm expansion and extent, and conservation as motivation. Though these patterns of rationale for interventions do seem to vary a bit, it is worth noting that 14 interventions are co-funded by multiple sources (see Table 5 below for a breakdown).

In Indonesia, international bilateral and multilateral funding sources are often associated with intervention rationale such as deforestation, palm oil production and sustainability, climate change, sustainability, and forest protection. Interventions funded by the national government include deforestation, climate change, livelihood, palm oil production and sustainability, and agricultural expansion as the most frequent rationale. Interventions funded by international NGOs included palm oil production and sustainability, deforestation, sustainability, poverty and livelihoods, and climate change and GHG emissions as the most frequent rationale. While rationale for interventions funded by national or local level NGOs included deforestation, climate change, forest protection, livelihoods/welfare, and sustainability. A higher percentage (52% vs 26%) of Indonesian interventions compared to Malaysian interventions were co-funded by more than one of these four funding sources (see Table 5 below for a breakdown).

Table 5. Distribution of intervention according to co-funding.

Co-funding sources	**Indonesia** (n=81)	**Malaysia** (n=53)
	Number	Number
International & national/local NGO	3	4
Multi-/bi-lateral & international NGO	9	3

[10] For this analysis, rationales are presented in order from high to lower frequency.

Multi-/bi-lateral & national/local NGO	12	1
Multi-/bi-lateral, international & national/local NGO	3	1
Multi-/bi-lateral & national govt	4	-
Multi-/bi-lateral, national govt, international & national/local NGO	1	1
Multi-/bi-lateral, national govt, international NGO	2	2
Multi-/bi-lateral, national govt, national/local NGO	7	-
National govt & international & national/local NGO	1	1
National govt & international NGO	-	1
Total	**42 (51.8%)**	**14 (26.4%)**

In examining the associated rationales across all the identified interventions and those according to funding sources, deforestation and environmental degradation is a major reason for the operation of the program in a location. However, a difference in the rationale for multi-/bi-lateral and national level funding is more differentiated in Malaysia compared to Indonesia. On the other hand, rationale for international versus national/local NGO funding was more differentiated in Indonesia, where both type of NGOs in Indonesia had rationale related to livelihoods, welfare, or poverty.

3.1.5 Focal themes

Focal themes are the board categories of themes or topics in which the intervention's support is provided. Table 6 provides a summary of the focal themes for the interventions identified and their distribution within each country. All identified interventions have more than one focal area. The data shows that conservation and environmental protection and sustainable agriculture are the most frequent focal areas for interventions in both Indonesia and Malaysia. However, the distribution is heavily skewed in Malaysia with over 75% of the interventions focusing on conservation/environmental protection while sustainable agriculture (48%) is the most frequent theme in Indonesia. In both countries around a similar percent of interventions focus on livelihoods (25-30%) but many more interventions focus on market and trade (21%) in Indonesia.

To examine whether specific focal themes draw more international funding versus national funding, the focal themes or areas of interventions funded by international funding (i.e., from bilateral and multilateral) and the national government were examined for both Malaysia and Indonesia. The analysis indicated no difference in focal themes associated with the two funding types (i.e., focal themes with the highest frequency for both funding types were the same) in both Indonesia and Malaysia.

Table 6. Distribution of interventions according to focal themes.

Focal theme	**Indonesia** (n=81)		**Malaysia** (n=53)	
	Number	Percent of total*	Number	Percent of total*
Climate change, emissions	8	9.9%	2	3.8%
Community development, education, (eco)tourism, human rights	4	4.9%	7	13.2%
Conservation and environmental protection	34	42.0%	40	75.5%
Economic development, green growth	12	14.8%	3	5.7%

Indigenous rights and culture	2	2.5%	3	5.7%
Land rights, tenure, permit	7	8.6%	4	7.5%
Market, trade, traceability, transparency	17	21.0%	3	5.7%
Natural resource management	7	8.6%	10	18.9%
Restoration and reforestation	1	1.2%	5	9.4%
Sustainability (incl. Jurisdictional)	7	8.6%	9	17.0%
(Sustainable) Agriculture	39	48.1%	20	37.7%
(Sustainable) Livelihoods	20	24.7%	16	30.2%
Other	15	18.5%	2	3.8%
*Percent column does not add up to 100% since some interventions are funded by multiple sources.				

Examining Table 6 shows that in both countries interventions that focus on social issues such as indigenous right and culture, land right and tenure, and human right are limited.

To supplement the above analysis and better understand gaps in focal areas, FGD participants were asked what support or types of interventions are missing.

In Malaysia, the FGD participants identified and discussed the need for expanding certain existing focal themes and types of support:

- Across all the three FGDs, the MPOB TUNAS initiative was recognized as something helpful for achieving sustainability in a jurisdiction (especially for smallholders) that can be expanded.
- Capacity building efforts with smallholders and other stakeholders towards sustainability (e.g., high conservation value areas; HCV, new planting, wildlife conflicts) was also identified as something that has worked well but needs to be expanded.
- Branding and communication towards external markets was also identified as an activity that needs to be increased, especially to combat the negative image of oil palm.
- Lastly, participants identified the need for more public-private partnerships to help with the transition to sustainability.

In Indonesia, FGD participants identified missing support or types of support that can be increased:

- National stakeholders and others identified the need for increased and more effective support to resolve long-standing issues related to overlaps between oil palm plantation and state forest land (*kawasan hutan*) so that companies as well as smallholders can legally manage and harvest their plantations.
- There is a need for smallholder-targeted capacity building to help improve agricultural practices and efforts to introduce multiple commodities so smallholders can adapt to and mitigate risks (e.g., fluctuating fresh fruit bunch price, deforestation). The capacity of farmer groups to establish fair agreements covering sale of fresh fruit bunches to palm oil mills should also be increased.

- Other needed support includes increasing access to financial sources (e.g., subsidized interest rate); and preparation/support to comply with sustainability standards (e.g., ISPO)[11].
- Participants also indicated the need to increase BPDPKS funding and support for smallholders not only for replating but also to help them clarify legal plantation rights and prepare for sustainability verification.
- Participants also raised the need to incentivize farmers to maintain certification and motivate them to implement sustainable practices. To improve governance of the sector, existing online information systems (e.g., SIPKEBUN, SIPERIBUN) should be used to integrate attribute and spatial data on oil palm plantations. These systems would help facilitate authorities and other stakeholders record and identify smallholder and company plantations and monitor legality and sustainability performance.
- The need to enhance the capacity of local government agencies and officials was also identified, including increasing the number of certified or trained personnel at the provincial and district levels (e.g., for plantation business evaluation/*penilaian usaha perkebunan,* smallholder plantation registration/*Surat Tanda Daftar Budidaya* (STDB)).
- Another need identified was for district or a village-owned processing or mill facilities that source fresh fruit bunches from smallholders.
- Lastly, participants identified the need for better implementation and enforcement of existing laws and regulations, especially for ensuring company compliance, and enhancing the role of the private sector in empowering farmers and creating fair benefit sharing mechanisms (e.g., fresh fruit bunch sourcing policy).

Based on further analysis of the interventions database, additional areas for potential support include clarifying land tenure issues, strengthening indigenous rights, developing monitoring and reporting systems, and strengthening processes for permitting and monitoring of plantations (see also CIFOR-ICRAF 2022b). Efforts to implement an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) as part of the results-based payment program in East Kalimantan (MoF 2021) have highlighted the importance of increasing district stakeholders' awareness of the importance of the program, gaining the district head's support, and enhancing technical capacity for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

3.1.6 Targeted beneficiaries

Targeted beneficiaries are actors specifically identified as benefiting from the intervention (see Table 7). In Malaysia, the actors most frequently targeted by interventions are local and indigenous communities (46%), followed by NGOs/CSOs (30%) and state/local government agencies (32%), while "Others" that were targeted less frequently (11%) include the public, schools, workers, and certification agencies. In Indonesia, provincial or district governments (58%) are most frequently identified as target actors while least frequently targeted beneficiaries are NGOs/CSOs (14%; these would be either national or local), researchers/universities (8%), explicitly designated oil palm stakeholders (5%), and miscellaneous (14%).

[11] See CIFOR-ICRAF 2022a for a through exploration of the various aspects covered in sustainability standards, including deforestation, support to smallholders for certification, and implementation.

It is also worth noting that many interventions in both countries identify “all stakeholders” (~20%) as beneficiaries, this was especially true for jurisdiction level programs such as Sabah’s Jurisdictional Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (JCSPO) initiative.

Table 7. Beneficiaries targeted by interventions.

Beneficiaries	**Indonesia** (n=81)	**Malaysia** (n=53)
	Percent of total*	Percent of total*
Local and indigenous communities	30%	46%
NGOs/CSOs	14%	30%
Provincial/state or district government	58%	32%
National government	23%	24%
Smallholders/farmers	37%	20%
Palm oil stakeholders	5%	19%
“All stakeholders”	20%	19%
Private sector companies and industry	26%	22%
Academic and research institutions	8%	11%
Other	14%	11%
*Percent column does not add up to 100% since multiple beneficiaries can be targeted by a single intervention.		

Depending on their nature, scale, and stage of implementation, most interventions have clear beneficiaries and specific actors and groups identified, while others identify a wider range of actors. Across both countries, targeted beneficiaries have been involved in either designing or implementing most of the identified interventions. However, in some instances beneficiaries are only involved in a limited part of the intervention.

3.1.7 Private sector

Ten (10) private sector coalitions or alliances related to palm oil sustainability were identified in Indonesia and Malaysia. Most (80%) operate in both Indonesia and Malaysia and involve companies from both countries. The remaining 20% operate in Indonesia only. The most frequently mentioned rationale are deforestation, environmental degradation, and oil palm sustainability with the most frequently targeted beneficiary being the private sector or coalition and alliance members. For example, Consumer Goods Forum’s (CGF) Forest Positive Coalition focuses on collective action among its member companies to drive and accelerate efforts to remove deforestation not only from their own commodity supply chains, but from their entire supply base (CGF 2022). Only the Palm Oil and NGO (Pongo) Alliance, Rimba Collective, and Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) have beneficiaries beyond the private sector, the first two include local stakeholders (i.e., local governments, NGOs, etc.) who can become project partners. Unlike the other identified coalitions and alliances, TFA targets a broad set of beneficiaries and includes companies, government entities, CSOs/NGOs, indigenous peoples, local communities, and international organizations. Of the 10 coalitions, seven are solely funded by the private sector, while the other three include co-funding from governments (Pongo Alliance), bilateral sources (for TFA), and international NGO and foundations (Fire Free Alliance). Additionally, 70% of these interventions focus on enabling measures while the other 30% include both enabling measures and incentives.

3.2 Private sector (SPOTT) Assessment

The results of this study's analysis of the ESG scores from the SPOTT assessment are displayed in Figure 1, showing that out of more than 100 companies included in the assessment, those that operate and source from Indonesia only have higher scores compared to any other categories. This indicates that globally these companies are more transparent regarding their ESG risks and policies compared to especially those operating in Malaysia only or in neither of these two countries.

SPOTT indicator analyses. The study also analyzed ten selected SPOTT indicators (see Appendix 2 and Appendix 4). In terms sustainability policy and leadership, two of the SPOTT indicators[12] analyzed show that of the companies in the assessment, companies that operate in "Indonesia only" have a more affirmative answer compared to companies operating elsewhere (i.e., companies in the other categories) for both the indicators. This shows that companies operating in Indonesia appear to be more likely to have published sustainability policies or similar covering their entire supply chain — including third party suppliers and engaging with stakeholders.

In considering whether the companies are employing a landscape or jurisdictional approach[13], analysis of the data shows that a higher percentage of companies in the "Indonesia only" category have this approach currently in place. However, higher percentage of companies that operate and source from both Malaysia and Indonesia have this approach in place in full or even partially compared to "Malaysia only" and "neither" companies.

Analysis of the four SPOTT indicators related to community, land, and labor rights shows that across all four categories many companies have commitments to free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) but higher percentage of companies in "Indonesia only" have this commitment – we see a similar trend when examining whether FPIC is applied to all suppliers and whether details of the FPIC process are available. The analysis for the fourth indicator (indicator number 135) shows that across the categories, none of them perform very well, and most of them have companies that have only partial or no local stakeholder engagement to prevent conflicts.

Data from the three indicators related to smallholders and suppliers shows us that a higher percentage of companies in the "both" category (i.e., operating in both Indonesia and Malaysia) have commitments to support smallholders, followed by "Indonesia only" companies. However, "Indonesia only" companies have higher percentage of companies with programs in place (i.e., commitment implementation) to support group smallholders and independent smallholders.

[12] Indicators selected are a) on whether the company has a sustainable palm oil policy or commitment for all its operations and (b) whether company is collaborating with stakeholders to reduce negative impacts with palm oil production.

[13] See footnote 2 for an explanation of jurisdictional approaches.

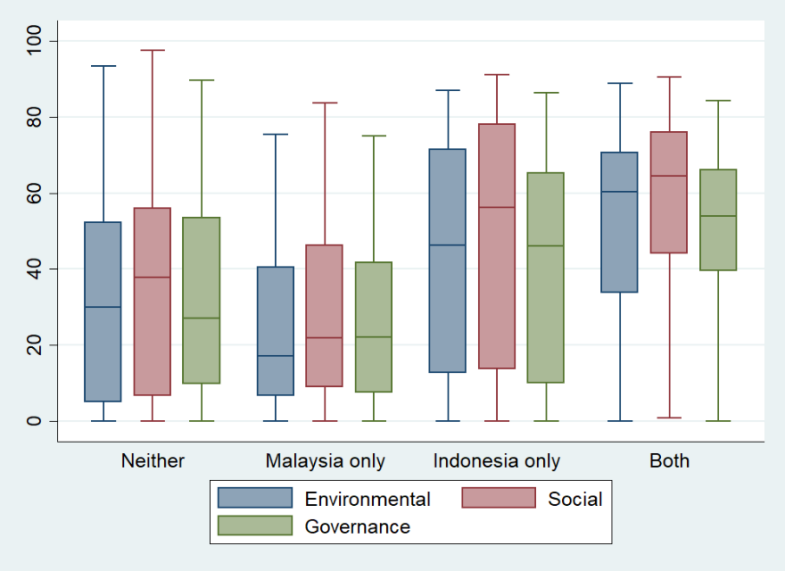

Figure 1. Boxplot showing the analysis of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) scores based on companies' operating and sourcing locations. ESG data obtained from 2021 SPOTT assessment.

4. Discussion

Intervention type. In this study, CIFOR-ICRAF identified interventions and created a database of interventions that help support the transition to sustainability. The analysis of the intervention type (i.e., incentives, disincentives, enabling measures) shows a mix in the type of interventions but there are larger amounts of enabling measures and lower amounts of disincentives in both countries. Though there are no specific standards on the proportions of the types of interventions, it is generally understood that a mix of the different types work best since they can support and underpin one another. These findings are in line with the global assessment of key interventions for low emission development in tropical forest sub-national jurisdictions with commitments to sustainability (Stickler et. al. 2018), showing a larger number of incentive-type interventions. Even though governments regularly issue and revise regulations in the palm oil sector including disincentivizing undesired behaviors through sanctions, there has been a shift towards the use of new environmental policy instruments, such as certification, to incentivize changes in behavior (McCarthy and Zen 2009). Further, the emergence of nonstate actors supporting the sustainability transition across jurisdictions, and particularly in the palm oil sector as indicated by public-private partnerships and multi-stakeholder forums, may explain the higher number of enabling measure type interventions. Non-state actors have also been observed as substituting some of the government's functions in the palm oil sector (Luttrell et al. 2018). The past decade has seen an increased focus on governance and institutional arrangements for forest, environment, and plantation sectors, emphasizing the need to create conditions for sustainable and legal use of resources, especially in Indonesia. Most sustainability interventions identified in this study are also supported by nonstate actors and concerned with agricultural commodities.

In Malaysia, the large number of enabling measure interventions relate to funding provided for research and development, capacity building, and sustainability regulations. The recent launch of National Agri-commodity Policy (Dasar Agrikomoditi Negara or DAKN) 2021-2030 (MPIC 2021) is particularly relevant example as it aims to provide enabling conditions for future development of the country's key agriculture commodities through five thrusts: sustainability, productivity, value-creating, market development and inclusiveness. The DAKN puts in place strategies to strengthen sustainability standards (i.e., MSPO) and traceability of certified palm oil, to invest in market-driven research and development to increase crop productivity, and to facilitate the adoption of automation. To implement the DAKN policy, the Director General of MPOB highlighted the focus on "smallholders to adopt good agriculture practices and assisting them to carry out replanting with high-yielding planting materials."[14]

Participation and engagement. Most of the interventions (85% in Indonesia and 60% in Malaysia) include participation of the targeted beneficiaries during design or implementation, though in some cases participation is limited to a subset of actors in specific activities. Depending on the nature, scale and stage of the intervention, some interventions clearly target specific beneficiaries and others have a wide range of beneficiaries and particular actors are engaged in certain stages. For example, in developing green growth plans in

[14] https://www.nst.com.my/business/2022/03/782710/oil-palm-sector-works-strategies-ensure-dakn-2030-success

South Sumatra and Pulang Pisau, most of provincial and district stakeholders including government institutions engaged in the development of logical frameworks and draft regulations underpinning the implementation of the plans while local communities and indigenous people were involved in pilot projects developing green business plans. In the Malaysian state of Sarawak, local governments were involved in designing and implementing the Sarawak Conservation Programme, which aimed to empower communities to co-manage and utilize natural resources sustainably.

In some instances, beneficiaries are involved only in some activities and not others. It is critical that targeted beneficiaries can voice their opinions, needs, and interests for incorporation into the intervention. It is specifically relevant to adopt free prior and informed consent (FPIC) when local communities or indigenous people are the main beneficiaries. FPIC and participation has been shown as a necessary and important factor for local acceptance of conservation interventions (Mahanty and McDermott 2013). Under the TORA intervention, which aims to clarify tenurial rights in Indonesia, landless communities are the main beneficiaries but their participation or representation in the taskforce determining target locations is limited (Hamdani and Ichsan 2021), and communities are consulted only when target lands are being verified. A bottom-up model for determining the potential locations of TORA as promoted by the Agrarian Reform Consortium (Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria, KPA) - which has now been adopted by the National Land Agency (GTRA 2021) – provides a good example of how the participation of beneficiaries could help identify property (i.e., land) and subject (i.e., local people or farmers) and address the intervention's desired goal of resolving conflicts.

Many interventions in both countries identified "all stakeholders" as beneficiaries, probably through having supported the establishment of multi-stakeholder forums (also an enabling measure for sustainability transition). Multistakeholder forums provide a pathway for learning, knowledge and experience sharing, making collective decisions on action plans, etc. In Indonesia, for example, the Presidential Instruction No. 6/2019 on action plans for sustainable palm oil, instructed governors and district heads to develop action plans for sustainable palm oil and establish multistakeholder implementing teams and forums for engagement. Similarly, a forum is required to be established before essential ecosystem areas are identified, formally agreed, or designated under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's policy. Being engaged in multistakeholder platforms, most local governments are seen to have been more open to stakeholder inputs and collaboration with different actors including the private sector through public-private partnerships. The legal definition of HCV and guidelines for identification and management of HCVs as enacted Central Kalimantan and East Kalimantan's local government regulations (PERDA)[15] concerning sustainable plantation development has been the result of interactions among stakeholders through forums. In Malaysia, within Sabah's jurisdictional certification efforts, multistakeholder forums and engagement with the private sector have brought together the various interests within the state to make progress on commitments and implementation. The forums enable participants to have strengthened ownership of decision-making processes relevant to sustainable development in respective jurisdictions. This can be seen from the active

[15] Local Regulation of Central Kalimantan No. 5/2011 regarding sustainable plantation business management; Local Regulation of East Kalimantan No.7/2018 regarding development of sustainable plantations; East Kalimantan Governor's Regulation no. 12/2021 regarding criteria for high conservation value areas

participation of palm oil companies and their associations in forum meetings and follow-up actions to identify and develop plans.

Level of operation. The identified interventions support the move to sustainability at the national, regional, and local levels in both Malaysia and Indonesia. The interventions range from central programs or activities by national/federal governments to those more operational at landscape level, initiated and implemented by local/village-level actors. In Indonesia, for example, involvement in the Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries (CPOPC), social forestry, agrarian reform, low carbon development, and forest and land fire control policies are based on national policies and determined to some extent by relevant ministries. Similarly, Malaysian Federal Government issues nation-wide policies such as the DAKN, oil palm licensing, and biological diversity. There are also some interventions which are implemented at the local or landscape level but cut across different levels of decision making. For example, the World Bank sponsored result-based payment initiative in East Kalimantan province involves a wide range of decision makers at different levels who approve the agreed activities and decide a sharing benefit plan.

We find that a higher percentage of interventions operate at the district/local level in Indonesia and at the state level in Malaysia. While decisions on an intervention's locus are determined by the intention to get close to the target stakeholders, the operating level of the interventions likely reflects the decentralization processes in each country and where the decision-making authority regarding land and resource use lies. State governments in Sarawak and Sabah, for example, govern all matters relating to land tenure, registration, transfer and leases in respective jurisdictions. In Indonesia[16], district governments have authority to formulate their own land use plans, develop local regulations to implement their plans and the national regulations, and specifically issue permits for the estate crop sector. The large amount of funding or co-funding from the Indonesian district governments and Malaysian state governments for many of the interventions most likely also reflects this distribution of power. Additionally, similar to the findings in the report by CIFOR-ICRAF (2022a), the importance of NGOs in the sustainability landscape is illustrated here. In each country NGOs fund or co-fund nearly half of the identified interventions, but the database indicates that more interventions were co-funded jointly with national/local NGOs compared to international NGOs in Indonesia while the pattern is reversed for Malaysia (however, the Malaysian co-funded initiatives are limited in number).

Rationale and foci. Analyzing patterns across the identified interventions in Malaysia and Indonesia shows that certain rationales and themes/foci are more frequent than others and that many interventions utilize deforestation and degradation as their rationale and basis for their location. This is also the case for the identified private sector coalitions and alliances. This indicates the prioritization of the need to address these environmental causes to the transition to sustainability in both countries. In Malaysia, this rationale is followed by oil palm sustainability and coverage/area while in Indonesia interventions more often mention improvement of livelihood and poverty. In both countries the next frequently mentioned

[16] Two main regulations (National Regulation No. 28/2018 and Minister of Home Affairs' Regulation No. 25/2020 regarding local government cooperation) shape how local governments establish collaborations with companies, foreign local governments and international organizations and state that any cooperation of provincial or district governments with foreign local governments and international organizations must endorsed by their parliaments and later approved by the central government in which decisions are made through inter-ministerial processes.

rationale was the need for conservation or environmental protection. This again highlights prioritization of protecting or conserving the environment in both countries while prioritization of welfare and poverty in Indonesia could reflect the lower income levels than in Malaysia. Further, eradicating poverty and strengthening the local economy are Indonesia's key strategies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This has been mainstreamed into the Indonesian mid-term development plan (RPJMD) and provincial governments have developed relevant action plans comprising government-led programs/activities and others implemented by non-government actors including CSO, philanthropy, universities, and private sector (Bappenas 2020; GoI 2020).

Analysis of the relationship between the intervention rationale and funding source (i.e., international, national government, NGO) showed differences between actors, but most have overlapping rationales. However, this is more evident in Malaysia than Indonesia, where the national government more often has rationale related to oil palm production and sustainability, while international and NGO funders are more often focused on deforestation. In Malaysia, the national initiatives involving four policies towards sustainable oil palm cultivation, licensing, smallholder support and agricommodity development, for example, cited palm oil production as the main rationale. Other initiatives such as Small Producer Inclusivity & Resilience Series (SPIRAL), Jurisdictional Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (JSPO) and Heart of Borneo supported by CSOs and international funding cited deforestation as the main rationale. The greater alignment of rationale among funders in Indonesia could also be a result of the large number of interventions that are co-funded in comparison to Malaysia[17]. Similar alignment on focal themes was seen across both countries, showing no difference with respect to funding sources, likely due to most of the interventions being co-funded.

In Indonesia, there more interventions focusing on sustainable agriculture, sustainable livelihoods, and market and trade compared to other themes. Most interventions focus on highly traded commodities, such as palm oil, or seek to create enabling conditions for sustainability through the development of action plans for sustainable palm oil, replanting, smallholders' readiness towards certification verification, etc. This might be due to the need to connect smallholders within the palm oil sector to markets to improve livelihoods. Further, motivated by needs to drive local economy and food security, local governments have become more engaged in actions to attract investments and increase market access for their superior commodities (*komoditas unggulan*). Local governments have also specified in their green growth plans and RPJMD (e.g., Siak district, South Sumatra) the promotion of sustainable palm oil supply chains by encouraging plantation business compliance with sustainable trade (e.g., adopting voluntary and mandatory certification, and NDPE standards). One example, implemented in both countries, is NI-SCOPS (The National Initiative on Sustainable and Climate Smart Oil Palm Smallholders), which seeks to improve capacity to adapt to and mitigate climate change and to increase smallholder productivity and improve their market access. Lastly, as indicated by Florini and Pauli (2018), this may also be linked to partnerships driven by markets and movement to align private sector efforts

[17] Due to the status of Malaysia as an upper middle-income country compared to Indonesia as a lower middle-income country, Indonesia is eligible to access more Official Development Assistance (ODA; https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC-List-of-ODA-Recipients-for-reporting-2022-23-flows.pdf).

and UN SDGs addressing poverty and food security, and the intention to engage marginalized smallholder farmers in global agricultural value chains.

Some areas for capacity building and other support that can be expanded include HCS and HCV approaches, efficient and credible quality assurance for assessment and reports, independent smallholder's adoption of simplified approaches, harmonized procedure for scaling up approaches across landscapes and jurisdictions, and long-term protection, management, and monitoring of HCS and HCVs (HCSA 2021). An example is a simplified approach to determining high-carbon stock areas and go-areas for plantations, which is currently being tested in West Kalimantan for adoption by smallholders.

Targeted beneficiaries. The most targeted beneficiaries in Malaysia and Indonesia are different but do show some similar prioritization. In Malaysia, local and indigenous communities were the most targeted beneficiary, but smallholders and oil palm growers were not targeted as heavily. Designing initiatives to targets these groups and to help transition to sustainability is needed. Further, as noted in the three FGDs, an expansion of MPOB TUNAS or similar smallholder capacity building programs would fill this gap. Expansion of MPOB TUNAS (capacity building, knowledge transmission, and support towards sustainability) would help many smallholders to get group certified under the MSPO certification, potentially a step towards sustainability transition at a broader scale than individual smallholders.

In Indonesia, district governments were identified as the beneficiaries most targeted by interventions. Though strategic policies and guidelines for sustainable development are provided and developed at the national level, the national government has encouraged district governments to implement delegated tasks such as developing district action plans, forming agrarian reform taskforces, and advancing innovations[18]. In addition, existing district level support has been spurred by the many donor-supported development projects and private sector initiatives with a landscape and jurisdictional sustainability focus.

While provincial governments were a target beneficiary in only a small number of interventions, they play a critical role in advancing sustainability at the subnational level by translating national policies (e.g., national action plans for sustainability policies, ecosystem essential area, SDGs) into the local context and implementing delegated tasks. They have power over forestry affairs such as forest planning, management and conservation, especially after the Law No. 23/2014 on regional autonomy took effect and district's authorities over forestry were assumed by provincial governments. Following this, some governors like those in Sumatra, Kalimantan, West Papua and Papua actively participated in the Governor's Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF), demonstrating provincial level commitment to low-emission development, jurisdictional sustainability and innovative policies towards sustainability (Stickler et al 2018). Additionally, North Kalimantan developed the first ecological fiscal transfer mechanism for incentivizing environmentally-friendly and sustainable practices (GCF 2022), while the Governors of Jambi and East Kalimantan are instrumental in implementing and developing benefit sharing plans for the World Bank's

[18] Examples: Kotawaringin Barat district's environment and forestry based fiscal transfer (Paklik) initiative governing distribution of funds to villages to incentivize villages to maintain sustainability in the sector

sustainable landscape management and emission reduction programs (World Bank 2020, MoF 2021).

Interventions focusing on smallholders, local and indigenous communities and rights are very limited in both countries. With the challenges for smallholders and indigenous peoples transitioning to sustainability and obtaining certifications having been already well documented (CIFOR-ICRAF 2022a, CIFOR-ICRAF 2022b), there is a need for additional programs to target these groups, especially for capacity building and good agricultural practices. Another challenge for smallholders is gaining access to mills and in relation to this, Indonesian FGD participants identified the need to have more mills sourcing from smallholders. Furthermore, support for NGOs/CSOs as a beneficiary is low and can be expanded to help provide support to rural or hard to reach communities and smallholders. Lastly, very few interventions in the database specifically stated targeting palm oil stakeholders in Indonesia compared to Malaysia. Given that all palm oil smallholders, growers, producers, millers, etc. are to obtain the mandatory Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification by 2025, this gap in interventions targeting needs to be addressed.

Private sector. The private sector plays an important role in supporting sustainable jurisdictions. Private companies that are members of coalitions and alliances have made commitments to sustainability and have No Deforestation, No Peatland, No Exploitation (NDPE) policies in place. The activities of the coalitions/alliances include capacity building for the companies themselves but also training and support for their subsidiaries and smallholders in or near sourcing locations. The different types of support for jurisdictional transitions to sustainability can be seen from different supply chain actors' efforts to implement their own corporate sustainability policies. They can range from actors including traders and third-party suppliers with strong NDPE commitments to those with more general sustainability policies. The analysis from the SPOTT assessment shows that companies, especially in Indonesia, collaborate with stakeholders including local government and have programs that support smallholders. One company, for example, reports that it worked with the government to establish a fire free village program to help smallholders get sustainability certification. Another group aims at 100% RSPO certification by 2025 for its Indonesia plantation operation and supports smallholders by providing initial financing for land preparation, provision of seedlings, fertilizer, and pest control, and by providing technical assistance on GAP. Another group engages local and indigenous communities in participatory mapping to help strengthen their rights and helps plasma and independent smallholders to improve crop productivity and agronomic practices. The company also seeks alternative livelihoods to improve farmers' income and food security by growing agriculture crops. It is worth mentioning that smallholder hubs at the district level can ease companies' resource burden, facilitate field assistance deployment, build local government capacity, offer credible and well-accepted programs by smallholders and encourage holistic planning of livelihoods. Two highly rated companies operating in both Malaysia and Indonesia have collaborated with relevant parties to conserve jungle reserves, to develop rehabilitation and restoration strategies for plantation areas as HCV model forest, and to develop a mechanism to minimize human-elephant conflict across their plantation area in Malaysia.

Coalitions and alliances identified in this study support their members and beneficiaries operating in both Indonesia and Malaysia on various topics related to deforestation and degradation and sustainability. Though most of these coalitions and alliances focus on

private sector, there are ways in which they support smallholders and local governments. CGF's Forest positive coalition provides support for smallholders by encouraging its members to proactively manage grievances and support independent smallholders and communities by engaging them in landscape programs, smallholder livelihoods, and capacity building (CGF 2022). The Palm Oil Collaboration Group (POCG) has supported Kutai Timur in Indonesia to establish a sustainable landscape and set up an insurance scheme for smallholders, and profile potential initiatives/projects in two key landscapes in Malaysia (POCG 2022). The group engages government agencies and other stakeholders in Indonesia to identify field piloting and collaboration opportunities on key government strategies such as social forestry and rural livelihood programs and on supporting district green agendas. In Malaysia, the group engages with the Ministry of Plantation Industry and Commodities (MPIC) and the MPOB in landscape field testing in Pahang and engages the Sarawak Oil Palm Plantation Owners Association (SOPPOA), the Dayak Oil Palm Planters Association (DOPPA), and the Sarawak Land Consolidation & Rehabilitation Authority (SALCRA) to explore dealer engagement and capacity building activities (POCG 2021).

However, even within these coalitions, monitoring and assessing compliance with sustainability and NDPE commitments is difficult, as also reported by CIFOR-ICRAF (2022a). CGF's Forest positive coalition has provided its members with monitoring guidance focusing on deforestation and peat conversion. And as part of Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC) member assessment, Schreiber et al. (2019) indicate that there is a varied degree of compliance among third party supply chains with their corporate policies and commitments. Every company stated that its policies are applicable to all their suppliers, but few expected complete compliance with the policies or had set dates for zero tolerance for deviations. Third party supply chains are a particularly challenging area identified as a risk and POTC is attempting to develop a process to communicate the expectations.

Despite these commitments and initiatives, companies have been found to be variable in disclosing information on their operations and practices. SPOTT ESG data analysis shows that companies operating in/sourcing from Indonesia only have higher ESG scores than companies operating in Malaysia only or in both Malaysia and Indonesia. However, high scores do not necessarily mean that the company is sustainable but rather that the company is transparent about its operations, has more comprehensive policies or that the company reporting is externally verified. Nearly all large companies in the palm oil supply chain (including growers, traders, consumer goods companies and financial institutions) have NDPE policies as of 2020 (CRR 2020), though the SPOTT data analysis shows that there are still many companies, especially operating outside of Indonesia and Malaysia that need to establish sustainable palm oil policies or commitments for all its operations. However, due to the structure of the palm oil supply chain, a large part of palm oil sustainability depends on palm oil refiners/traders implementing NDPE policies. Additionally, refiners have the capacity to motivate smallholders/oil palm growers to adhere to sustainable practices by refusing to purchase otherwise (CRR 2020). Thus, having capacity building programs for refiners to implement and follow NDPE policies and support smallholders and other oil palm growers to transition to sustainability is a gap that future interventions can address. Further, public-private partnerships or efforts that synergize NDPE policies with national and subnational policies and initiatives are needed. For example, HCV or high carbon stock (HCS) areas identified based on an assessment can only be protected if relevant government policies are supportive. In relation to company commitments to no deforestation, it is interesting to note

that 148 companies in Indonesia have either registered with HCSA Secretariat or submitted their HCV-HCS approach assessment report for peer review, while no companies operating in Malaysia appeared on the list (CIFOR-ICRAF 2022a).

5. Conclusion and recommendations

Based on the existing interventions and the analyses, this study has identified patterns and gaps in existing support in Indonesia and Malaysia. Many of the patterns indicated in the database of interventions are likely a result of differing decentralized power structures between Indonesia and Malaysia. Additionally, likely due to the different economic classifications of the two countries, the amount of bilateral and multilateral support for interventions varies greatly. The rationales for bi-/multi-lateral and national level funding are more differentiated in Malaysia compared to Indonesia. On the other hand, the rationales for international versus national/local NGO funding are more differentiated in Indonesia. Both indicate a difference in the prioritization of issues in the international and national contexts. Additionally, findings indicate that the private sector, through coalitions/alliances and through company-based sustainability initiatives, also provide smallholder or community-oriented support for sustainability. The private sector also collaborates with local governments in sustainability efforts and participates in jurisdictional efforts, especially in Indonesia, as shown by the SPOTT data. However, with regard to companies' SPOTT data, it is worth noting that high scores do not necessarily indicate higher sustainability, rather they indicate higher levels of transparency.

Despite all the existing interventions and support, there are still gaps to be addressed. Findings show that support for smallholders, local communities, and indigenous communities and the jurisdictions are limited in both countries in terms of scale, theme, etc. Based on these identified gaps, support can be provided to address the points summarized below. This study's findings indicate that subnational level interventions to develop and strengthen enabling conditions (e.g., support for clear land tenure, indigenous rights, monitoring and reporting, permitting and monitoring of plantations) can ensure the success of jurisdictional approaches and integration of sustainability into development plans and technical support (e.g., HCV identification and management).

Indonesia

1. Very few local or national NGOs/CSOs are targeted as beneficiaries in the identified interventions and thus there is a need to provide more support to these organizations and their work through interventions to reach and transition more smallholders, communities, and indigenous people to sustainability. Creating enabling conditions that support and increase the capacity of NGOs/CSOs can increase their involvement as effective intervention implementors.
2. More interventions targeting oil palm smallholders are needed. Processes that identify existing groups of smallholders or support creation of such groups (e.g., associations, cooperatives) can be boosted to incentivize collective action and increase the efficiency of interventions. Interventions can provide incentives to adopt or fund sustainable practices (e.g., expanding how BPDPKS funds are utilized, credit access) and build the capacity of smallholders (e.g., compliance with ISPO certification).
3. Given the large amount of on-going bilateral and multilateral funding and the multitude of projects, there is a need for better communication of lessons learned and applicability of interventions so that efforts can be scaled up in other jurisdictions. Further support for processes that link or coordinate bi-/multi- lateral interventions to broader multi-stakeholder platforms could provide opportunities for communication/dissemination.

4. The study database indicates a limited number of public-private partnerships and engagements with local governments. Thus, encouraging development of public-private partnerships for sustainable development to better align sustainability efforts with subnational level policies and initiatives (at the provincial or district level) is needed. Relatedly, further capacity building of provincial and district governments to develop sustainability plans, form multistakeholder platforms, monitor progress, etc. is needed to supplement existing initiatives and to attract investments to the jurisdiction.

Malaysia

1. Though there are existing interventions focusing on sustainable livelihoods and agriculture, support on these themes can be expanded and further capacity building and training can be provided, especially to independent and smallholder groups. One possible mechanism for this is through expansion of the MPOB TUNAS program to better support smallholder capacity building and MSPO group certification. Training and support will also need to be provided to MPOB TUNAS officers to help them carry out their duties and support the large number of smallholders.
2. The database indicates a limited number of public-private partnerships or engagement with local governments. Thus, encouraging development of public-private partnerships for sustainable development to better align sustainability efforts with subnational level policies and initiatives (at the state level) is needed.
3. Capacity building of state government agencies to develop jurisdictional sustainable development plans, form multistakeholder forums/coalitions, monitor progress, enter into partnership agreements with international organizations and companies to align priorities and focal themes, etc. is needed to supplement existing initiatives and to attract investment.

6. Future considerations and study limitations

Though this multi-method study aimed to represent the situation in districts and states/provinces in both Malaysia and Indonesia, our engagement with some stakeholders was limited (e.g., Malaysian districts). It is therefore possible that district level initiatives in Malaysia are less represented and the ability of the study to make suggestions at this level may therefore be limited. Additionally, engagement from Sabah and Sarawak was more extensive and initiatives there might therefore be better represented than those in Peninsular Malaysia. Nonetheless, the database includes a wide range of programs, which provides a sound basis for understanding of the types of sustainability interventions currently operating in oil palm landscapes. For similar studies in the future, engagement with Malaysian stakeholders, especially those in Peninsular Malaysia, would benefit from additional support and cooperation from national ministries.

Another limitation is that the analysis does not account for the effectiveness of sustainability interventions, which determines whether they deliver on their objectives. Assessing the implementation issues of these programs would provide a better understanding of bottlenecks in achieving goals. Such assessments would require fieldwork and face-to-face engagement with local stakeholders, and this was beyond the scope of the current project, especially given the Covid-19 pandemic.

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8. Appendices

Appendix 1: List of stakeholders engaged

Type of Stakeholder	Indonesia	Malaysia
Civil society organization	Yayasan EcoNusa ProForest	Hutan (Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Programme) WWF-Malaysia IDH Global Environment Centre (GEC) ProForest
Government	Food and Agriculture Directorate of BAPPENAS East Kalimantan Plantation Office Research and Development Agency of Ministry of Environment and Forestry West Papua Research and Development Agency East Kalimantan Provincial Environment Offices (GCF Taskforce East Kalimantan) West Papua Research and Development Agency North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Offices Food Crops, Horticulture and Plantation Offices Kotawaringin Barat District, Central Kalimantan Plantation Offices, Kutai Kartanegara District, East Kalimantan Pulang Pisau District Research and Development Agency, Central Kalimantan Sintang District Agriculture and Plantation Offices, West Kalimantan Berau District Research and Development Agency, East Kalimantan Agriculture Offices Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan.	Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB) Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities (MPIC) Malaysian Palm Oil Certification Council (MPOCC) Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPOC) FELDA Sabah Forestry Department
Private sector	Indonesian Association of Palm Oil Farmers (APKASINDO) Indonesian Palm Oil Concession Association (GAPKI) FORTASBI (Indonesian Sustainable Forum for Smallholders)	Malaysian Palm Oil Association (MPOA) National Organization of Smallholders (NASH) Sarawak Dayak Oil Palm Planters Association (DOPPA) Malaysian Biodiesel Association (MBA)
University	Faculty of Human Ecology of Bogor Agricultural University (IPB)	
Others	Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL)	Sabah Jurisdictional Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (JSCPO) Independent

Appendix 2: List of selected SPOTT indicators for analyses

Adapted from SPOTT palm oil indicators (https://www.spott.org/spott-methodologies/)

SPOTT Category	Indicator/question number	Indicator/question
Sustainability policy and leadership	1	Sustainable palm oil policy or commitment for all its operations?
	8	Collaboration with stakeholders to reduce negative environmental or social outcomes associated with palm oil production?
Deforestation and biodiversity	64	Implementing a landscape or jurisdictional level approach?
Community, land and labor rights	132	Commitment to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)?
	133	Commitment to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) applies to all suppliers?
	134	Details of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) process available?
	135	Examples of local stakeholder engagement to prevent conflicts?
Smallholders and suppliers	160	Commitment to support smallholders?
	161	Programme to support scheme/plasma smallholders?
	163	Programme to support independent smallholders?

Appendix 3: List of interventions

For the full database, including interventions in Indonesia – Appendix 3.1 and Malaysia – Appendix 3.2, and private sector coalitions and alliances – Appendix 3.3, please see attached excel file titled CIFOR-ICRAF_C2_Appendix3-Database.

Appendix 3.1. Interventions identified in Indonesia

Nº	Intervention (name)	Scale		
		N	P	D
1	Areal Bernilai Konservasi tinggi dalam Kawasan Peruntukkan Perkebunan / HCV in areas allocated for plantations			x
2	Community Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation - Forest Investment Program (FIP)		x	x
3	Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries (CPOPC)	x		
4	Development of district action plan for sustainable agriculture lands (palm oil as one of the key crop)			x
5	Farmer capacity building program e.g Farmer field school			x
6	Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU) Indonesia	x		
7	Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium	x		
8	Food, Land Use Restoration (FOLUR)		x	x
9	Forest/Peat Protection and Conservation			x
10	Forest/peat protection and conservation, and sustainable commodities in Sanggau			x
11	Formation of a district task force for resolving tenurial rights			x
12	Forum Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia (FOKSBI)/Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Forum	x	x	x
13	GIZ Indonesia for the Peatland Management & Rehabilitation (PROPEAT) project		x	
14	Green Growth in the Heart of Borneo: Integrating conservation, economic development and well-being of communities across a transboundary landscape			x
15	Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Indonesia	x		
16	Guidance on the management of customary forests outside state forestlands			x
17	Heart of Borneo Initiative	x	x	
18	IDH Production, Protection, Inclusion (PPI)		x	
19	Independent farmer data collection			x
20	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)	x		
21	ISPO certification facilitation target at independent smallholders			x
22	Jambi sustainable development goal action plans		x	
23	Jurisdictional-based palm oil certification in Kotawaringin Barat			x
24	Kampung Iklim (Proklim)	x		
25	Kapuas Hulu Conservation District			x
26	Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial/Essential Ecosystem Area Development	x	x	x
27	Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL)			x
28	Low-Emissions Oil Palm Development (LEOPALD)			x
29	Measurement, Monitoring and Reporting (MMR) - Emission Reduction in East Kallimantan		x	
30	Musi Banyuasin Hijau/Green Musi Banyuasin District			x
31	National registry of customary territories	x		

Nº	Intervention (name)	Scale		
		N	P	D
32	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC	x		
33	Natural Capital Project	x		
34	NI-SCOPS (The National Initiative on Sustainable and Climate Smart Oil Palm Smallholders) Indonesia		x	x
35	Palm Oil Innovation Group (POIG)	x		
36	Pembangunan Kawasan Industri Hijau (KIH) Berbasis Ekonomi Sirkuler/Circular economy-based green industry area development			x
37	Pembangunan Rendah Karbon Indonesia/Low Carbon Development Indonesia	x		
38	Pemulihan dan Perlindungan Ekosistem Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo (TNTN) Berbasis Masyarakat /Community based restoration and protection of Tesso Nillo national park ecosystems			x
39	Penerapan Alokasi Anggaran Kabupaten Berbasis Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (PAKLIK)/Application of environment and forestry-based budget allocation			x
40	Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan/Forest and Land Fire Control	x		
41	Penghentian Pemberian Izin Baru dan Penyempurnaan Tata Kelola Hutan Alam Primer dan Lahan Gambut/Postponement of granting new licenses and enhancement of governance of primary forests and peatlands (Presidential Instruction No. 5/2019)	x		
42	Penyelesaian Penguasaan Tanah dalam Kawasan Hutan (PPTKH/TORA)/resolving tenurial conflicts, overlapping oil palm plantation and state forestlands	x		
43	Peremajaan sawit rakyat tingkat kabupaten/district-based smallholder oil palm replanting			x
44	Perhutanan sosial & Strategi Jangka Benah/social forestry and phased strategies for tenure right resolution	x		
45	Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Petani Sawit Swadaya Mandiri/Protection and empowerment of independent smallholders			x
46	Perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan/Protection of Sustainable Land for Food and Agriculture	x		
47	Program Grant Riset Sawit/ Palm Oil Research Grant	x		
48	Program Peremajaan Perkebunan Sawit or Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR)/Smallholder plantation replanting program	x		
49	Pusat Unggulan Perkebunan Lestari (PUPL)/Center of Excellent for Sustinable Plantations			x
50	Reforestation Project in Indonesia		x	
51	Rencana Aksi Daerah Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Kabupaten Sintang/Sintang district sustainable palm oil action plans			x
52	Rencana Aksi Nasional Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan (RAN-KSB) 2019-2024/national actions for sustainable palm oil 2019-2024	x	x	x
53	Rencana Aksi Nasional Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (RAN-TPB)/National action plan on sustainable development goals	x		
54	Rencana Induk Perkebunan Kabupaten Sintang/Sintang District Sustainable Plantation Master Plan			x
55	Responsible and sustainable palm oil plantation program (RESBOUND)		x	
56	Riau Hijau / Green Riau Province		x	
57	Riau Low carbon development		x	
58	Riau Sustainable Development Goal RAD-TPB		x	
59	RSPO facilitation			x
60	Scaling jurisdictional approaches in the Indonesian palm oil sector			x
61	SDG Financing Hub	x		

Nº	Intervention (name)	Scale		
		N	P	D
62	Secure Land and Forest Resources and Improve Labor Conditions for Indonesian communities Affected by The Palm Oil Sector			x
63	Siak Kabupaten Hijau/Green Siak District			x
64	Siak Pelawan Landscape Program (SPLP)			x
65	Sigi Hijau/Green Sigi District			x
66	SIMTARU		x	x
67	Sistem Informasi dan Pemantauan Kinerja Perkebunan Berkelanjutan (SIPKEBUN)/Information and Performance Monitoring System for Sustainable Plantations			
68	Sistem Informasi Geospatial Tataruang (GISTARU)	x		
69	Sistem Informasi Safeguards (SIS) REDD+	x		
70	South Sumatra Green Growth Plan		x	
71	Strategi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Hijau Kab. Pulang Pisau/Green Economy Growth Strategy Pulang Pisau			x
72	Strengthening non-state actor involvement in forest governance in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea	x		
73	Support for Sustainable Palm Oil - Yayasan Setara Jambi		x	x
74	Sustainable use of peatland and haze mitigation in Asean (SUPA) Componnet 2	x		
75	TFT - Johnson and Johnson Rurality Project for The Pelalawan Sub-district in Indonesia			x
76	The Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF Task Force)		x	
77	The issuance of STDB and e-STBD			x
78	The Jambi Sustainable Landscape Management Project (J-SLMP)		x	
79	The Unilever Partnership: jurisdictional approach for sourcing sustainable palm oil at village level			x
80	Transfer Anggaran Nasional berbasis Ekologi (Ecological Fiscal Transfer from national budget - TANE)	x		
81	Transfer Anggaran Provinsi berbasis Ekologi (Ecological Fiscal Transfer from province budget - TAPE)		x	

Appendix 3.2. Interventions identified in Malaysia

Nº	Intervention (name)	Scale		
		N	P	D
1	Community-based Mangrove Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Programme in Kuala Gula – Kerian and Sitiawan – Manjung, Perak		x	
2	Community-based Mangrove Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Programme in Kuala Gula – Kerian and Sitiawan – Manjung, Perak	x		
3	Empowering Indigenous Peoples To Access Their Rights And Increase Indigenous Women In Decision-Making Process		x	
4	Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium	x		
5	Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil (FONAP) Smallholder Project in Malaysia		x	
6	Four Policies towards Sustainable Oil Palm Cultivation	x		
7	Green Growth in the Heart of Borneo		x	
8	Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Malaysia	x		
9	Hasanah Special Grant	x		
10	HCV (High Conservation Values) Training program		x	
11	Heart of Borneo Initiative	x	x	

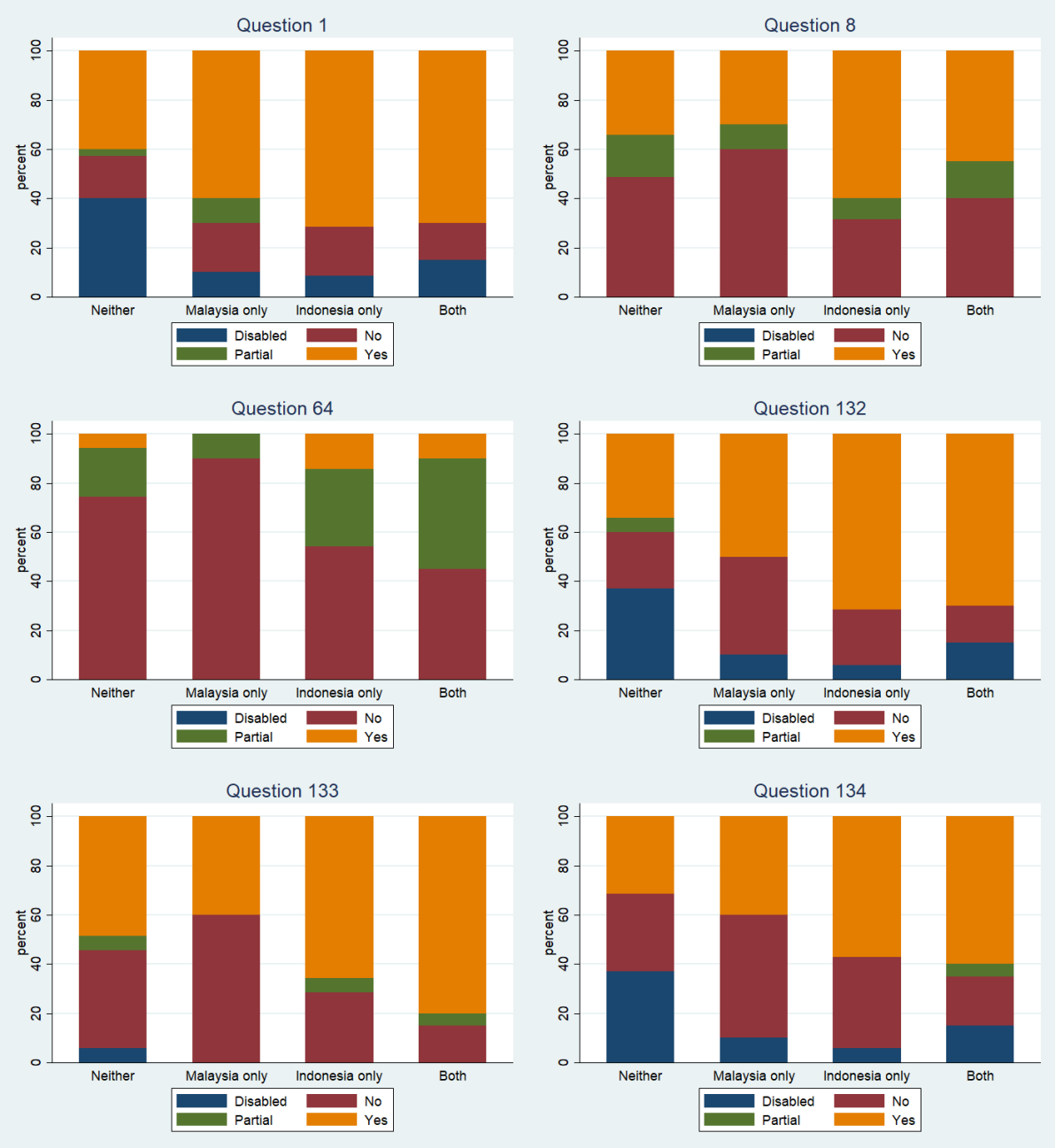
Nº	Intervention (name)	Scale		
		N	P	D
12	Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine (CFS) Landscape - IC-CFS		x	x
13	Income Tax Act 1967 (revised 1995) under the Lembaga Hasil Negeri	x		
14	Integrated Landscape Management of Heart of Borneo Landscapes in Sabah and Sarawak		x	
15	Johor Landscape Approach		x	
16	Johor Sustainable Development Plan (PPMJ) 2030		x	
17	Johor Wildlife Conservation Project		x	
18	Jurisdictional Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (JCSPO) Initiative		x	
19	Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Programme (KOCP)		x	x
20	Malaysian Palm Oil Association (MPOA) Research and Development Committee	x		
21	Malaysian Palm Oil Green Conservation Foundation (MPOGCF)	x		
22	MPOB (Licensing) 2005 regulation No 15	x		
23	MPOB smallholder support	x		x
24	MPOB Transfer of Technology	x		
25	MPOB TUNAS (Tunjuk Ajar Nasihan Sawit)	x		x
26	National Agricommodity Policy 2021-2030 (DAKN 2030) and Action Plan	x		
27	National Conservation Trust Fund (NCTF) for Natural Resources	x		
28	National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025	x		
29	NI-SCOPS (The National Initiative on Sustainable and Climate Smart Oil Palm Smallholders) Malaysia	x	x	x
30	Peninsular Malaysia Terrestrial Conservation (PMTC)			x
31	Perak Sejahtera Development Plan 2030		x	
32	Post Covid-19 Development Strategy (PCDS) 2030		x	
33	Project RELeaf	x	x	
34	Research for Intensified Management in Bio-rich Area of Sarawak (RIMBA)			
35	RSPO Working Group on Independent Smallholder and Best Management Practices (BMP)		x	
36	Sabah Jurisdictional Approach (Central to Sabah JCSPO)		x	
37	Sabah Land Ordinance, National Land Code, Sarawak Land Code		x	
38	Sabah Landscapes Programme		x	
39	Sabah Native Land Services Programme (Perkhidmatan Tanah Anak Negeri Sabah, PANTAS)		x	
40	Sabah Terrestrial Conservation Programme (STCP)		x	
41	Sarawak Conservation Programme (SCP)		x	
42	Science and Sustainability Engagement Series (Awareness & education engagement)	x		
43	Small Producer Inclusivity & Resilience Alliance (SPIRAL)	x		
44	Strengthening Food Security among Indigenous Communities in Sabah, Borneo Malaysia		x	
45	Strengthening non-state actor involvement in forest governance in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea	x		
46	Sustainable Markets Programme (SMP)	x		
47	Sustianable use of peatland and haze mitigation in Asean (SUPA) Componnet 2	x		
48	TRAILS - Innovative Planting Designs for Wildlife, Climate and Livelihoods			x
49	Twelfth Malaysia Plan 2021-2025	x		

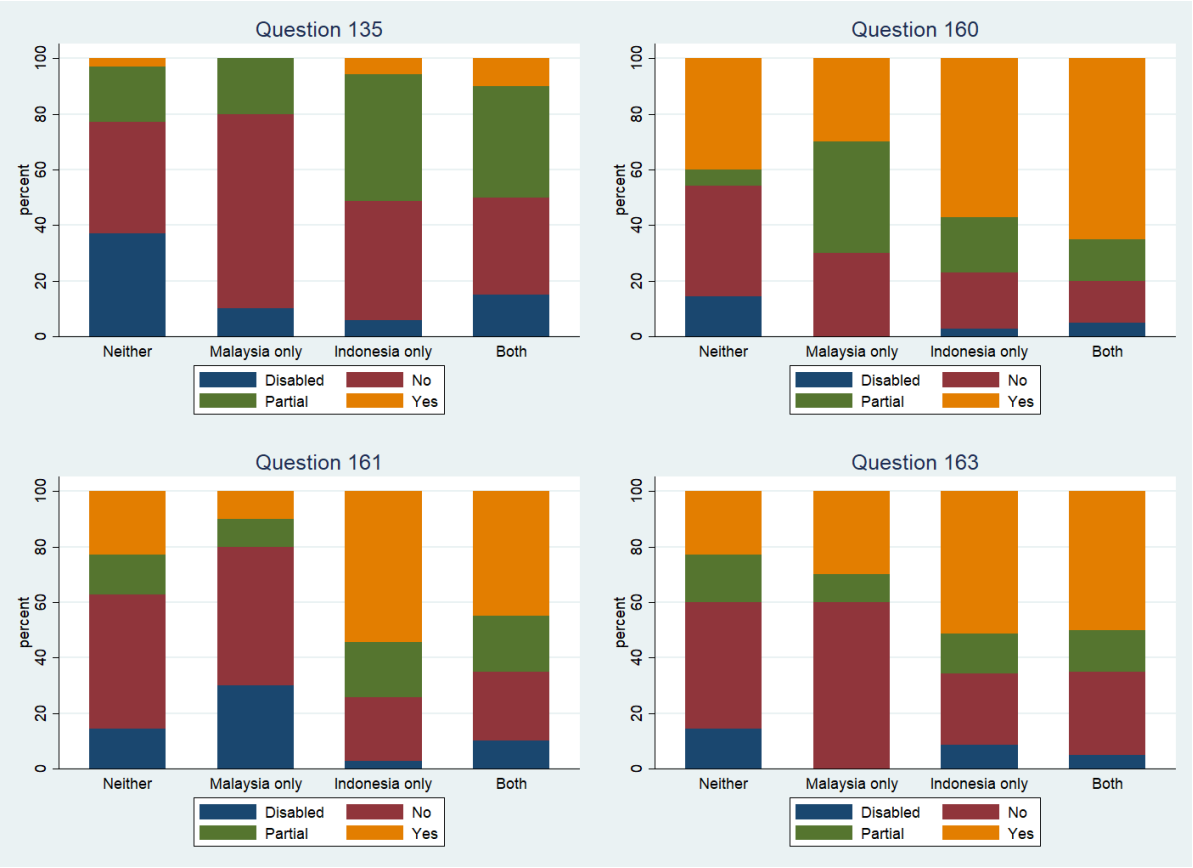
Nº	Intervention (name)	Scale		
		N	P	D
50	Vale Community Development Plan (CDP)			x
51	Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) 2010	x		
52	Working Towards Conserving Elephants, Tigers and Their Landscapes		x	
53	Working Towards Conserving Orang-Utans and Their Habitats			x

Appendix 3.3. Identified private sector coalitions and alliances

Nº	Intervention (name)	Country
1	Decent Rural LIving Initiative (DRLI)	Indonesia
2	Fire Free Alliance (FFA)	Indonesia, Malaysia
3	Palm Oil and NGO (Pongo) Alliance	Indonesia, Malaysia
4	Palm Oil Collaboration Group (POCG)	Indonesia, Malaysia
5	Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC)	Indonesia, Malaysia
6	Rimba Collective	Indonesia
7	Sustainability Assurance & Innovation Alliance (SUSTAIN)	Indonesia, Malaysia
8	The Consumer Goods Forum: Forest Positive Coalition of Action	Indonesia, Malaysia
9	The Consumer Goods Forum: Sustainable Supply Chain Initiative (SSCI)	Indonesia, Malaysia
10	Tropical Forest Alliance	Indonesia, Malaysia

Appendix 4: Figures for selected 10 SPOTT indicators/questions (as listed in Appendix 2) analysed




Question 135
percent
0
20
40
60
80
100
Neither
Malaysia only
Indonesia only
Both
Disabled
Partial
No
Yes
Question 160
percent
0
20
40
60
80
100
Neither
Malaysia only
Indonesia only
Both
Disabled
Partial
No
Yes
Question 161
percent
0
20
40
60
80
100
Neither
Malaysia only
Indonesia only
Both
Disabled
Partial
No
Yes
Question 163
percent
0
20
40
60
80
100
Neither
Malaysia only
Indonesia only
Both
Disabled
Partial
No
Yes